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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

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Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources.]

With a considerable number of agricultural specialists available, only 10.9 percent of the kolkhoz chairmen in Orlovskaya Oblast are specialists. Elsewhere the situation is as follows: Stalingradskaya Oblast, 13.1 percent; Chkalovskaya Oblast, 9.6 percent; Molotovskaya Oblast, 9.2 percent; Kalininskaya Oblast, 7.8 percent; Tatarskaya ASSR, 9.3 percent; Belorussian SSR, 9.9 percent; and Ukrainian SSR, 15.9 percent. (1)

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According to the Main Administration of MTS, Ministry of Agriculture USSR, the 1953 plan envisages a further mechanization of labor-consuming processes in animal husbandry. Water supply and automatic watering of livestock, for example, will be mechanized on 7,800 kolkhoz livestock farms; processing of coarse, concentrated, and succulent fodder will be mechanized on 720 farms. Mechanical fodder steaming will be introduced on 17,000 farms, and 1,500 farms will obtain intrafarm transport facilities. In 1953, MTS and MZhS (mechanized animal husbandry stations) of the USSR will shear 38 million head of sheep electrically; this number is 70 percent greater than in 1952.(2)

Belorussian SSR

Results of the 1952 agricultural year for sovkhozes in the Belorussian SSR show that, for each hectare of grain sown, the yield was 3 quintals more than in 1951. The potato and root crop yields exceeded those of 1951 by 50 and almost 120 quintals, respectively. In 1953, Belorussian sovkhozes will utilize more new land, with a considerable increase in the area devoted to wheat.(3)

Ukrainian SSR

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the republic are committed to increase the area devoted to potatoes by 13 percent and the yield by 40-50 percent. The establishment of hotbeds is being increased by 25 percent, and hothouses by 20 percent.(4)

MTS and agricultural workers of Odesskaya Oblast have pledged to obtain the following average yields per hectare in 1953: 123 pud of grain; 245 quintals of sugar beets; 95 pud of sunflowers; and 5 quintals of cotton.(5)

The gross grain harvest in kolkhozes of Izmail'skaya Oblast was almost twice as great in 1952 as in 1951.(6)

At present, 208 of the 585 consolidated kolkhozes in Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast have chairmen who are agronomists, land improvement specialists, engineers, or other specialists with higher and secondary educations.(7)

More than 150 chairmen of kolkhozes in Khar'kovskaya Oblast recently completed their studies in qualification-raising monthly courses given by the Khar'kov Agricultural Institute imeni V. V. Dokuchayev. They attended lectures on plant culture, olericulture, horticulture, animal husbandry, organization and mechanization of agriculture, and the Stalin Plan for the Transformation of Nature.

At present, the institute's various courses are being attended by about 350 kolkhoz chairmen, MTS directors, and agronomists of rayon agricultural divisions, of MTS, and of kolkhozes of many oblasts in the Ukrainian SSR and RSFSR.(8)

Georgian SSR

In 1953, the area devoted to tea plantations in the republic is being expanded by 4,500 hectares. The largest new areas will be established in Kutaisskaya Oblast and Abkhazskaya ASSR. By the end of the Fifth Five-Year Plan, the area devoted to tea is to total more than 70,000 hectares.(9)

The 28 GES in the Adzharskaya ASSR, at present providing electric power to 33 kolkhozes and 3 sovkhozes, will, in the near future, supply current to

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an additional 10 kolkhozes. Construction of rural GES in Adzharskaya ASSR during the Fifth Five-Year Plan is to result in electrification of 103 out of 128 kolkhozes of the republic by the end of 1955. This number includes all kolkhozes in Batumskiy and Kobulevskiy rayons. (10)

Armenian SSR

In 1953, kolkhozes of the republic will extend by 900 hectares the area devoted to orchards and vineyards. For this purpose, several hundred thousand seedlings have been grown in state and kolkhoz nurseries; these include peach, apricot, walnut, fig, pomegranate, almond, quince, and two varieties of cherry (*Prunus cerasus* and *Cerasus avium*) seedlings. (3)

By putting new land into use alone, kolkhozes of the republic are expanding the area devoted to grain crops by 20,000 hectares. (7)

RSFSR

During the past few years, the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Oleaginous Crops has developed and extensively planted high-oil-content varieties of sunflower which are also resistant to broomrape infection. In 1952, planting these varieties resulted in a 4-percent oil output increase in mills of the fats and oils industry.

In 1953, new sunflower varieties No 8931 and 3497 will be planted in the Kuban'. The seeds of these varieties have an oil content of 47.4 percent. For purposes of growing seed, an area of 2,000 hectares will be devoted to the castor oil plant, variety No 165. (11)

Within the next few years, the area devoted to orchards and vineyards in kolkhozes of Krasnodarskiy Kray will be almost tripled. A further development of horticulture in the Kuban' is entirely feasible because of its very rich soils and favorable weather conditions. Within the past 4 years, 9,000 hectares of new orchards and 3,500 hectares of vineyards have been established in the Kuban'. (2)

Taking into account the increased needs of the canning industry, kolkhozes of Astrakhanskaya Oblast are extending the area devoted to vegetables by more than 600 hectares. (3)

Kolkhoz workers of 60 kolkhozes in Sasovskiy, Kadomskiy, Yermishinskiy, and Pitelinskiy rayons, Ryazanskaya Oblast, who took part in constructing the Rassypukhinskaya GES, put it into operation on 19 February 1953. This interkolkhoz GES has a capacity of 2,000 kilowatts. Electric lights have appeared in 16 of the participating kolkhozes; the remaining 44 are to receive electricity soon.

A 120-meter dam, erected during construction of the GES, intercepts the flow of the Moksha River, on the high bank of which stands the structure of the GES. Electric power lines radiate from it in all directions. Almost 400 kilometers of high- and low-voltage lines have been installed. The interkolkhoz GES will electrify the following: 60 kolkhozes; 134 settlements; 532 livestock farms; 110 threshing floors; 1,200 schools, hospitals, village reading rooms, and other social establishments; and 12,000 kolkhoz households.

While the GES was under construction, more than 140,000 cubic meters of earth were moved; over 7,000 cubic meters of concrete and more than 300 metric tons of metal went into the GES structure. Kolkhoz workers provided and delivered to the construction site almost 10,000 cubic meters of sand and 7,000 cubic meters of lumber.

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Excluding the Rassypukhinskaya GES, there are now 208 rural electric power stations, with a capacity of 9,120 kilowatts, operating in the oblast. Rybnovskiy, Dankovskiy, and Voskresenskiy rayons have been fully electrified. Electric power is available to 230 consolidated kolkhozes. In 1953, construction of three more interkolkhoz GES will be completed. These are: Troyekurovskaya GES, with a capacity of 350 kilowatts; Dobrovskaya GES, 150 kilowatts; and Valovskaya GES, 180 kilowatts. These, together with the Rassypukhinskaya GES, will permit electrification of an additional 75 kolkhozes.(5)

In 1952, eight new MTS were organized in Krasnoyarskiy Kray. By May 1953, four more stations are to be created. In the near future, construction of eight well-equipped repair shops will be completed.(12)

Although there are a considerable number of specialists with higher and secondary educations in the agricultural organizations of Tambovskaya Oblast, only 165 agricultural specialists are chairmen of kolkhozes in the oblast; 20 of these have higher educations.(2)

Kazakh SSR

Dzhambulskaya-122, a new variety of sugar beet, has been developed by the Dzhambulskaya Sugar-Beet Raising Experimental Station. The average yield of the new variety is 700 quintals per hectare with a sugar content of 18.6 percent.

It will be tested under production conditions in spring 1953 in kolkhozes of Dzhambulskaya Oblast.(1)

New, high-yielding varieties of grain are being introduced in kolkhozes of Kazakh SSR. Wheat varieties Akmolinka-1 and Shortandinka are now being cultivated successfully in Akmolinskaya Oblast. Wheat varieties Mil'turum-553 and Smena are producing high yields in Severo-Kazakhstanskaya and Kokchetavskaya oblasts. Other varieties producing high yields are the following: Al'bidum-43, in Zapadno-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast; Al'bidum-3700 and Affine-309 in Semipalatinskaya Oblast. In Alma-Atinskaya and Taldy-Kurganskaya oblasts, high yields are being obtained from Eritroleukon-503, wheat grass hybrid-599, barley variety Medikum-8955, and many others.

The great diversity of natural conditions throughout the republic makes possible the cultivation of more than 80 varieties of grain.(5)

Uzbek

In 1951, in nine MTS of Namanganskaya Oblast, 367 cotton-harvesting machines were in operation; 96 of these machines harvested at least 40 metric tons of raw cotton per machine during the season; included in this figure were 22 machines harvesting 60-80 metric tons each, 6 harvesting 80-100 metric tons each, and 7 harvesting more than 100 metric tons each. In 1952, MTS of Kashka-Dar'inskaya and Groznenskaya oblasts completely fulfilled the plan for machine harvesting of cotton.

Each machine in the former oblast harvested an average of 20.4 metric tons of raw cotton during the season; in Groznenskaya Oblast, each machine harvested 6.2 metric tons of unirrigated cotton.(13)

Spring field work in Surkhan-Dar'inskaya Oblast got under way much earlier in 1953 than in previous years. By 17 February, 80 percent of the total area to be sown to spring crops had already been sown, including 20 percent of the alfalfa.

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In the southern portion of the oblast, about 2,000 hectares of the cotton area have been completely prepared for sowing.(14)

Tadzhik SSR

Kolkhozes of Leninabadskeya Oblast had begun planting vegetables and early potatoes by 19 February, a month earlier than in 1952.(5)

SOURCES

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4. Sotsialisticheskoye Zemledeliye, 13 Feb 53
5. Ibid., 20 Feb 53
6. Sovkhoznaya Gazeta, 19 Feb 53
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9. Pravda, 19 Feb 53
10. Sotsialisticheskoye Zemledeliye, 19 Feb 53
11. Ibid., 14 Feb 53
12. Izvestiya, 18 Feb 53
13. Sovetskoye Khlopkovodstvo, 14 Feb 53
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